# AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodical Daughte BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum.

CASINO-8-Roof Garden. LDORADO-8:30-King Solomon. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:00-8-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vieksburg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball.

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## Business Notices.

KEEP'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, perfect in every detail. Oxford and Zepayr Cloths, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50, 809 and \$11 Brosdway, between 11th and 12th sts. LELAND'S CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

Elegant new hotel; all ou side rooms; a deligatful suffin resort; only four blocks from the World's Fair Ground Address WARREN F. LELAND, Chicago. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

has the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any weekly newspaper, issued from the office of a daily, in the United States. Average circulation during the last ten montas

per week, actual, bone fide, paid-up subscriptions to the paper.

THE WEEKLY OF AUGUST 2d. 24 ages, in wrappers, ready for mailing, S cents a Read the DISCUSSIONS BY ROSWELL G. HORR,

on the Silver and Tariff controversies in each issue of the Weekly. The Weekly Tribune, \$1 a year, postage paid. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 

stated.
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scriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Siamese Government gave the guarantees demanded by France for fulfilment of the terms of the ultimatum ; Lord Rosebery stated that an agreement for a neutral zone in Indo-China had been signed. - The Navahoe won the race of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club; William's yacht, the Meteor, won the Queen's Cup on time allowance, the Valkyrie, which finished first, being disqualified. insurrection in the Argentine Republic continues; several towns have been taken by the insurgents. The manoeuvres of the English fleet in the Irish Sea are going on. - The Italian flag was saluted at Montreal by order of Mr. Bowell, the acting Premier.

Domestic.-The Chicago provision deal collapsed; John Cudahy and several commission uses failed; there was wild excitement on the Board of Trade: Charles Wright and N. K. Fairbank lost heavily. ---- The failures of several banks and business houses were reported in vari- Unquestionably he desires that general change ous parts of the country. \_\_\_\_ Savings banks gen- most ardently. But if he is wise, he does not erally throughout New-England and New-York and want it to be condemned in advance by the in several places in the West gave notice that the disasters which would attend it. No matter time rule would be enforced. = Many factories and mills were closed; others reduced the wages he refuses to use the knife if the condition of of their employes. - The first annual convention of the American Bimetallic League began in Chicago. == "Opening Day" was recognized at Chautauqua: the work was begun twenty years The United States cruiser New-York was placed in commission.

City and Suburban.-National banks taking steps to increase their circulation. === August 10 has been set as the date for the inquest in the case of James Halstead, = A workman was burned to death in a Broome-st. factory. == Winners at Monmouth Park: Sirocco, Miss Maude, Senator Grady, Ajax, Queenlike II and Wormser. - New York defeated Brooklyn at baseball by a score of 8 to 3. - Police reserves were called out to quell an Italian riot in Elizabeth-st. === Stocks advanced in the early dealings, and the whole improvement was not lost, although the closing was rather heavy. Maney on call was easy, ruling at 5 and 6 per

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, slightly cooler and drier. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 74 3-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews has taken a wise resolution in determining to get rid of all inefficient, lazy and worthless employes in his department. How far the streetcleaning force will be decimated by this policy remains to be seen. It is notorious, however. that many a man has been "put on a broom" in the past because of his serviceableness to Tammany Hall. Mr. Andrews's policy, in fact, sayors of the revolutionary. How will the Tammany powers that be regard it?

Collector Hendricks's reply to Mr. Carlisleor rather to Special Agent Tingle-will be accepted as satisfactory by those familiar with the controversy and the occurrences out of which it grew. Inspector Scharf has already been discredited, and Mr. Hendricks is perfeetly right in saying that he is not a person entitled to confidence or respect. The Collector is supported by the figures showing the number of Chinese admitted at this port. He has made out his case. Scharf should be promptly set adrift.

One Republican in the Postoffice has made himself indispensable-E. M. Morgan, General Superintendent of City Delivery-and in consequence Postmaster Dayton has decided to retain him. The Postmaster is to be commended for his good sense. The office was in demand and no effort in behalf of Mr. Morgan's retention was put forth by his friends. Of Superintendent Morgan's qualifications there can be no doubt. He has grown up in the Postoffice. having served in various capacities for twenty years, and knows all about city delivery. He

Cott, and Mr. Dayton by retaining him pays a It is not at all likely to be helped either by compliment to the good judgment of his prede- hypocritical pretences or by a conspiracy of

Such alarm as the recent action of the savings banks occasioned among their depositors is quickly subsiding. In truth, there has been no occasion whatever for alarm, as people the Silver Purchase act, which they enacted of intelligence are well aware; but it was only as the only means of salvation from Demo natural for many depositors to become fright- cratic heresies and which they are hopeful of ened because the bank officials exercised a repealing now that its utility is past, is not well-established legal right. Of course, in the sole cause of financial distress and induscases of actual need depositors have been altrial depression they will continue to say so, lowed to draw small sums, but the disposition They will continue to say so quietly, without of those who wish to make sure of their money resentment toward individuals, and without from behind, and that he died immediately by hoarding it has been properly rebuked. The bank officials are protecting the interests of advisers with new perplexities and embarrasstheir depositors and at the same time exerting ments. Indeed, they feel and have constantly a good influence on the money market.

one-fare excursion trains to Chicago is gratify- most sagacious and experienced statesman. ing all around-to the railroads, to people of limited resources desiring to visit the Fair, and and deeply appreciating the responsibility to the press which urged the railway companies | which is devolving upon the minority. Repub to adopt a liberal policy. The people who licans are not to be diverted from patriotic have taken advantage of the low rates are already numbered by thousands. While the trains have not all been full when leaving hope that their example of magnanimous fidel-New-York, they have filled up as they jour- ity to the common welfare may not be lost nevel westward, and one of them reached Chicago with not less than 700 passengers. So would now be exponents of the rankest parsuccessful has this excursion business been that the railroads are talking of extending the schedule for four weeks beyond the time originally allotted. There seems to be no question of the practical wisdom of such a

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

President Cleveland has power to render the country an extraordinary service. It is but just to presume that he is anxious to benefit the country if he can. The tremendous losses which have been sustained by business men, many of whom are his personal friends, must have touched his sympathies. As no party can hope to elect a President a third time, Mr. Cleveland has no reason to care more for partisan applause than for the deliberate judgment of history, which never fails to be adverse to a President whose Administration is a period of disaster to business and want and suffering to the laboring millions. If the President can help his countrymen, many of the strongest and most honorable impolses which govern human conduct impel him to do so without delay.

When he was elected his party proposed radical change in three particulars-as to silver, as to State bank issues and as to the tariff. The prospect of all these changes has brought serious disaster. Mr. Cleveland is much too intelligent a man to be deluded by the notion. which some of his friends consider it smart to reiterate every day, that all the trouble has been due to uncertainty on one of these questions. It would be an insult to his intelligence to suppose him capable of believing that a radical change in duties affecting several hundred industries and prices of many thousand products could be anticipated for months without much disturbance of business and industry. Certain of his zealous supporters make it part of their religion to ignore the closing of many manufacturing works for the declared reason that important changes of duty, catching them with full stocks of materials in process of manufacture, and taking from them their market for products, would involve their ruin. he may think it judicious to say in public, the President in his private mind is perfectly aware that this is a most important cause of business embarrassment.

President Cleveland no doubt honestly believes that the silver question has a greater influence yet. That does not matter; he knows that several causes have combined to produce such a depression, and that the country is in no condition to stand months of debate about duties, ending in a general change of tariff. how anxious the surgeon may be to operate, the patient is such as to foreshadow a fatal result. It would not help Mr. Cleveland nor the cause which he represents if changes of tariff, with business already embarrassed and restricted, should result in disaster. What he knows of the situation certainly justifies him in declaring to Congress that he cannot recommend and will not approve a revision of the tariff while business is in its present depressed condition.

Equally well the President knows that the fear of State bank issues, varying in character and unlimited in amount, affects all business interests unfavorably. It is true that one or more members of the President's Cabinet, by arguing in favor of that measure, have produced the impression that he would approve it as a compromise. But the substantial business men in all parts of the country, the President Many believe it would do more harm than free coinage of silver, and vastly more than continuance of silver purchases. Because a host wait, and their hesitation is disaster. It is to Congress that, whether this measure at another time would be wise or not, it cannot now be recommended, and will not be approved with business already subjected to extraordinary strain.

It must be known to President Cleveland that these two declarations at the opening of the extra session of Congress would not only insure safe action on the silver question, but would restore confidence in a marvellous degree, give life to business and put in motion thousands of wheels and spindles, and restore to profitable industry many men who now look for employment in vain. If the President is not willing to give the country this great relief, why not?

SERENE AND ATTENDING TO BUSINESS Numerous Democratic spokesmen are busily engaged at present in adjuring the American people to be patriotic. It is possible that their pleading would be more generally acceptable and effective if they did not appear so anxious to convict their political adversaries of partisanship. Nevertheless, Republicans as a rule are listening with commendable composure. They are aware that the influence of the Republican party and the votes of Republicans in Congress are relied upon to save the country from the mischievous purposes and tendencies of Democracy, and they are prepared to accept the obligation soberly and fulfil: it to the best of their ability. It certainly is a time for patriotism which acts as well as preaches, and

was appointed to his present office by Mr. Van exact from any man the sacrifice of principle. silence. If, therefore, any Democrat is still convinced that a protective tariff is the root of all evil we see no reason why he should not liberate his feelings on the subject. And if on the other hand. Republicans believe that any wish to demoralize the President and his expressed a sense of sympathy with Mr. Cleveland. The task before him is not one for The marked success which has attended the amateurs. It would strain the resources of the

> In this mood of solicitude for the country purposes and labors by impertinent censure of gratuitous appeals. They will even venture to upon those who, if the situation were reversed tisanship.

> > THE LOST "LOGIC."

It is so long ago that it seems almost prehistorie; or at least anterior to the war-and yet, counting by the almanae, it is less than If they refuse to forget all about the case, and two years-since a large number of influential newspapers of the Democratic and Mugwump persuasion were making a good deal of a rumpus about choosing a Speaker of the House of Representatives who was definitively pointed out by that unerring guide, "the logic of the situation." Less than two years! And there is not one of them apparently that remembers the fact that there was any such potent factor in the then existing situation as the logic of it, and least of all do they remember the very eminent statesman toward whom the logic held its fixed, unmoving finger. Let us not forget history so quickly. It was Roger Quarles Mills. of Texas, who stood in the focus less than two years ago as the statesman above all others to whom the logic of the situation, the Muse of History, the cross-eyed Goddess of Reform, the tidal wave and the grand uprising pointed as the proper person, and the only proper person, to preside over the House of Representatives, appoint the committees and give the legislation of the Congress then coming in its legitimate upward and onward direction. For several weeks the Reformers were very much agitated about it. And when it did not turn out so, but quite differently, the Hon. Sherman Hoar, a young and susceptible member of that Congress from Massachusetts, shed some very salty tears over it, while the Hon, George Fred Williams, of the same State, a statesman who has so far faded into historic mist that his name somehow sounds like an echo of the IIId or IVth Congress, leaned his head on his hand and was thoroughly disgusted.

Roger Quarles was a Tariff Reformer. An sceedingly energetic and at times emotional and impassioned Tariff Reformer. So much so that he had been known to conclude an argument on the subject with such a "corker" as "Oh! go soak your head." For that reason the extent of Roger Quarles, was elected. If of the last Presidential election and the significance of the Democratic majority in the adopted and approved "the logic of the situation," but, in the phrase of the delegates, "went it one harder." If there is anything in logic the new Congress ought to be more determined than ever on having a genuine uncompromising Tariff Reformer for Speaker. Of course, it cannot have Roger Onarles. For that clear-headed and self-poised statesman. after sulking a few days on the back seats of the House, rose up at the summons of his State and shaking his chest went over to the other end of the Capitol, where he now sits as Senator. He is out of the question. But if there is anything in logic the re-election of Mr. Crisp. whose first election so filled the Tariff Reformers with consternation and disgust, ought not

to be possible And yet it is. Not only possible, but almost certain and without opposition. Not a single bird in all the aviary chirps discordant. Is there, then, no logic? No Tariff Reform? Moreover, all the Reformers who less than two well knows, are with few exceptions convinced years ago were in such a sweat over the logic that this measure would do incalculable harm, of the situation are now in the same profuse perspiration over the necessity for repealing the Silver Purchase act, which they say must be attended to at once. We do not disagree with use or under their control, they hesitate and both Roger Quarles Mills and Charles F. Crisp have been, and for all that is known still are. within the province of the President to declare advocates of free silver coinage. We presume it is all right, and that there must be some thing like logic in the existing situation. But it is very confusing to the common mind.

MATTHEW GREEN AND JAMES HALSTEAD.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, July 25, at about 5 o'clock, Matthew Green entered John Kief's bird store, at No. 509 First-ave., where James Halstead was examining a canary Green provoked an altercation with Halstead about the merits of the bird and blows followed. Then Halstead left the place, Green followed him to the street, overtook him, threw him to the ground and kicked him on the head. Halstead rose to his feet, staggered and fell down dead. Green was arrested and afterward set free by Coroner McKenna on bail of \$1.500. No inquest has yet been held, but after most unreasonable delay one has been ordered for August 10.

Who was Halstead? He was an Englishman by birth, but had lived in this city many years. He was an expert dyer of yarns, and had established a prosperous business in which his two sons were associated with him. He had a high reputation for probity, for skill in his specialty, for sobriety and for peacefulness. A citizen who had had numerous busi-THE TRIBUNE a high estimate of Halstead's accident occurs. character and intelligence. His pastor, in a letter which we print this morning, speaks of him in the highest terms. The committee of the church of which he was a member has

toxicated and ugly. They had never met before. Halstead was not an officeholder nor a political worker.

Who is Green? He is a member of the Tammany General Committee, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, a favorite with Tammany leaders and an old friend of Richard Croker. As an offset to what he has said his death others have said that Green himself view of the stout fight against Sheehanism which was then drunk and turbulent. If it be assumed that the testimony on this point up to the present time is inconclusive, it is not disputed that Halstead left the bird store first. that he was followed by Green and attacked after Green had kicked him. A surgeon has reported that his skull was fractured, but the result of the autopsy has not been officially announced. Presumably it awaits the Coroner's inquest, which was postponed until the return of Coroner Schultze from his vacation. He returned on Monday, but action in the case has been strangely delayed. It was a week yesterday since Halstead died. If the District-Attorney has paid any attention to the matter he has done so secretly. That he has not done anything worth while thus far is proved by the fact that Green is still at liberty.

These are the essential facts so far as they are now known. What do they mean? They mean simply this, that Tammany Hall is desirous of protecting Matthew Green, and will protect him unless the pressure of public opinion becomes intolerable. If the people remain apathetic a record will be fabricated to show that he was not at fault-that he acted in selfdefence, or that Halstead died of heart disease. inconvenient questions continue to be asked, an indictment and a trial may be secured, provided that Green does not get anxious and break his paltry bail bond. He ought to be in jail now. He would be in jail now except for his political and personal influence. He is of the precise type in which Tammany delights -a strong man with a taste for bloodshed; too valuable to the machine to be restrained of his liberty: too congenial to the leaders to be spared from their circle; peculiarly qualified by this experience for higher office so soon as the formalities of a full discharge have been completed : an ideal Fire Commissioner : a possible successor in years to come of Richard Croker himself. And so he walks the streets in tranquil contentment, enjoys his brief vacation, cements old ties which are all he needs at present, makes new friendships, which may possibly be useful in an emergency that he does not fear, and defies justice. How do decent ish Army, citizens like the record and the prospect?

### A MUCH NEEDED SCHOOL.

Varied and numerous as are the educational enterprises which Americans have endowed dur-ing the last few years, there is one direction in which such munifleence has not yet been applied, but in which great and lasting benefits might be secured. Astronomy, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Entomology, Geology, Mathematics, Photography and all the great sisterhood of sciences have their charms and values; but with the possible exception of Medicine, not one of them deals more directly with human interests, and with so large a number of civilized people every day, than that which makes weather forcessting

possible-Meteorology. When, in 1870, the dreams of Espy, Joseph Henry, Hornce Greeley and other progressive men were realized in the establishment of a National weather bureau in this country, Cleveland Abbe he was "the logic of the situation." He did nearly all the scientific work for it until a focussed the sentiment; embodied the idea. sufficient staff of assistants could be educated. The Consequently men wept and wrung their hands | young lieutemants detailed for this purpose, Dunand were disgusted when he was defeated, and | woody, Greely and Powell, and their associates the Hon. Charles F. Crisp, who was not a Tariff and successors, listened to lectures by Professor Reformer, or at least not a Tariff Reformer to Albe, Professor Elias Leomis, of Yale; Professor William Ferrel, of the Coast Survey, and later of we have correctly apprehended the meaning the Signal Service, and Professor Mendenhall, now at the head of the Coast Survey; and some of them in time became investigators like their the logic of the situation of which we ber of outside devotees of and authorities in heard so much in the fall of 1891. The weather science. But the colleges have not taken bemocratic Convention at Chicago not only it up as they ought; much less have there been special schools and physical laboratories, independent of the Government, for advanced study and experiment. Even had not Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, recently surprised and inexpressibly grieved the scientific world by ordering an abandonment of very promising researches in the Weather Bureau, there would still have remained a field for such institutions; but now the need is even greater than

Meteorology is only an infant. Anything like the predictions which have been furnished to the press daily for nearly a quarter of a century were impossible until the telegraph afforded facilities for transmitting to a central point, almost instantly, reparts of simultaneous observations over a wide extent of territory. Our present work, however, is largely empirical and sadly defective. Only a few fundamental principles are yet settled beyond doubt. Many profound problems require solution before forecasts for only twenty-four hours can approach the limit of accuracy. But men of pertence and sagacity pronounce it not unreasonlonger range; hints as to the general character warnings as to special days more critical than others in meteorological history. How great, then, are the undeveloped possibilities of this science of men so believe, having money to risk or them on that point, but it occurs to us that What incentives there are to investigation! Could tical? than these? Who can imagine a more precious public benefaction than the foundation of a great school for such inquiry?

Discussing this subject in "The American Meteorological Journal" last April, Professor Abbe said; ological Journal Last April, Professor Abbe said:
So deeply does the importance of the subject commend itself to my indigment that if any one desires to have a more detailed plan of work I should be glad to assist in elaborating it. If a further assurance of unselfish interest in the matter is desired, I may add that I have a scientific library of 5,000 or 6,000 books and pamphlets that I should be pleased to donate to a well-endowed meteorological institute connected with Harvard or Valc, Columbia or Johns Hotkins, Michigan or Chicago or other university of similar rank, where the auxiliary physical and mathematical sciences are properly taught.

The World's Fair is now half over, and still the question of Sanday closing is not settled. Truly the way in which the matter has been handled can give satisfaction to no one.

President Cleveland intends to return to Washington by water, because they fear that the trip may bring on another alarming attack of rheumatista, like that which seized him on the yoyage to Buzzard's Pay. The President will need to be in full possession of his health and strength when he arrives in Washington, and he ought to avoid taking any chances.

The proper equipment for a Broadway cable car would now appear to be a stalwart policeman on each platform to prevent the panie-stricken ness dealings with him has expressed through passengers from jumping off when the inevitable

Mr. Quincy, who has been farming out the Consular appointments in the interest of the Demoeratic Headquarters of last year, offers an acabe permitted so nearly to monopolize that sort of devotion to the common welfare as they have been more than once in the past.

But while the situation demands the unselfish service of all, and especially forbids unprofitable rancor and contention, it does not leave that the says that Halstead was inserving to monopolize that sort of devotion to the common welfare as they have been more than once in the past.

But while the situation demands the unselfish service of all, and especially forbids unspection.

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But while the situation demands the unself sort one word derogatory to his character has been spoken by anybody excepting the man who killed him. He says that Halstead was inserting to the stiff for the consular service "that it is better for the Consular service "that it is better for the Consular service "that it is better for the Consular service "that inevitable changes should be made with reasonable for the contry to-day to enjoy a couple of weeks do after a long period of declar to the couple of the contry to-day to enjoy a couple of weeks of darker New-York. There is no charity in this inevitable changes should be made with reasonable promptness, instead of after a long period of declar to the couple of th demic defence of his performances. He declares

Why not tell the plain truth about it? Prompt changes in the Consular service enable a representative of the National Headquarters, like yourself, to pay political debts at once, and withcut keeping creditors waiting. That is all there

is of it.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan is reported to have gained fifteen pounds during his trip abroad. about Halstead's condition on the afternson of He certainly needed to brace up in some way, in is impending in Buffalo.

> It is easy to believe Mr. Gaynor when he says as he has said in his letter to Mr. Ziegler, that he has done what he has accomplished in behalf of the people and taxpayers of Brooklyn without hope of political reward. That is, it is easy for men who think that honor and honesty and straightforward dealing in public matters are not antiquated virtues to believe it. The cynical and time-serving will be certain to say that they known better and that Mr. Gaynor's letter is disingenuous. He can afford to disregard the opinions of all such. He has, at all events, the consciousness of having rendered his fellow citizens conspicuous service on more than one occasion. and so earned their present thanks and lasting

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lewis Rice, of Frederick, Md., has collected enough money to place a suitable monument over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." A flat marble slab now marks the place where he lies in Mount Olivet Cem-etery, Washington, D. C. There is a very handsome monument to Key in Golden Gate Park, San Fran-

The death has just taken place of Miss E. J. Crop. at Keynsham, England. She was the first lady wh crossed the Atlantic from England in a steamer. On April 8, 1838, she sailed from Bristol in the Grea Western, under the command of Captain Hosken, R. N., who obtained special permission to command a merchant vessel. The voyage was accomplished a fifteen days. Miss Crop was the only lady pas-

James Robinson, who now lives at Cincinnati, is probably the oldest survivor of the oldtime circus. He is over eighty-two years of age, and was actively engaged in the business from his boyhood up to just before the war. He says that in those days the regular charges in the South were 25 cents for whites and 371-2 cents for slaves. Spanish coins were plentiful, and a dollar could be split up in nearly any way desired. The slaves were charged the higher price in order to, in a certain measure, restrict their patronage. It was nearly as easy to get 37-2 cents as it would have been to get 25 cents. The slaves came in droves generally, accompanied by some member of their owner's family or in charge of a trusted slave. In the North 25 cents was the usual price, but business was not so good as down in Dixle.

Lord Beaumont, who is descended from the local

Lord Beaumont, who is descended from the last king of Jerusalem, succeeded to the title last year at the death of his elder brother. He has travelled extensively in the United States, with the avowed purpose of wedding an heiress. His name figures honorably on the service records of the Brit-Mrs. Sarah J. Noyes, who was formerly a Con-

necticut school teacher, has now been for many years second assistant examiner in the electrical division at the Patent Office in Washington. She was employed in the horology division of the Patwas employed in the horology division of the Pat-ent Office at first and became very expert in the examination of timepleces. She could walk along a line of cases where the various parts of a watch were kept, and picking up a wheel from one and a spring from another put a watch together in a great deal shorter time than the average watch-maker. She has been in the electrical division for more than twelve years and possesses a remark-able general and technical knowledge of all the inventions of the world that touch on electricity.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Bar Harbor correspondent of "The Lewiston (Me.) Journal" says: "Mr. Pulitzer is seen on the street every day. His eyes trouble him, and he broad-rim hat almost as big as 'Dannie' Kimbali's, who has hitherto taken the paim for

A Dangerous Summer Girl.—He—So we are engaged. Isn't it lovely?
She—Perfectiv.
He—I wonder if anybody saw me when I kissed you last night?
She—I hope so.
He—What.
She—I hope so.

He-Why? She-1 mean business, and want witnesses. (Detroit Free Press, It is possible that the Duke of Veragua would not

lose anything if he should write a letter declining any financial aid from America. THE GAME OF GRAB. "Just as I am, without one plea, But please don't thump life out of me"-Poor, weak Slam's pathetic cry is heard because no help is nigh.

Prance grabs her soil, John Bull her trade; No Christian Power gives her ald. There's not a heart that seems to feel The least response to her appeal.

"Tis might makes right, as nations hold, And justice basely yields to gold. The Western Powers cannot say: "Here peace with honor holds its sway."

A North Carolina woman has a lock of hair sent o her by a friend two years ago. It was then an inch and a half long. It has been growing ever since, and is now over a foot long. At least, that is the story she tells, and there is no one in her town who will venture to deny it.

Manager—That young nephew of yours is a sleepy sort of fellow. What shall I do with him? Merchant—See if you can't find room for him in the night-shirt department—(Tit Bits.

"The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald" issued a handsome souvenir edition on July 25, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the population has been marked during the last few years, and the facts adduced by show that its growth has been both healthy and substantial. "The Herald" itself is an able and progressive paper, and has always worked faithfully for the best interests of the city.

Mrs. Meadowlot-What kind of a thing is a magaone?
Mr. Mendowlot-No; but it's some new-fangled contraption for them editors to shoot poets with, I suppose.—(Buffalo Courier.

A cartoon in the current "Judge" sizes up the situation so effectively that Democrats as well as Republicans must appreciate it. The Judge is sitting on a rail fence in front of the Capitol con-templating Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia opening the watermeion of the Democratic Administration The first slice has been more than enough, and both seem pretty badly doubled up with colic

Guide-I have brought you to this point, miss, order that your first view of the great. Manufacture

The following unique advertisment recently appeared in the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna: "A young man (Socialist) wishes to marry, a girl of similar con-"Neue Freie Presse victions. She must be kind-hearted, a serious thinker, of a manly character. The most important conditions are wealth, beauty and a talent for literature. The marriage must be preceded by long correspondence. Reply to "Wedded Battlers for Liberty," at the office of the 'Neue Freie

The Perversity of Borrowers.—Tom—You want to borrow money? Why, you refused the loan I offered you yesterday!

Cholles—Well, yesterday I was merely hard up for a few necessaries. To-day I need it for some luxuries I've just learned of.—(Chicago Record.

THE PATH OF SAFETY From The Sun.

Repeal the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act.

Authorize the issue by national banks of circulation up to par of the United States bonds deposited with the Treasury to secure the same.

Issue no United States notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

THE TRIBUNE PRESH-AIR FUND.

From The Commercial Advertiser, August 1.

SCIENCE AND MORALS.

MR. HUXLEYS VIEWS ON THE ONE AND MR. GLADSTONE AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE OTHER

London, July 22 An interesting letter from Mr. Huxley, with reference to his speech at the Virchow dinner last March, has been on my desk for some months and would have been used before if I had been quite sure I had a right to refer to it in print. I now have the permission I wanted. His speech was in fact misreported, and the comments based on misleading report were themselves misleadings mine among the rest. It is not Mr. Huxler's way to concern himself overmuch about such matters, but his friends and the public, if their memory goes back to a period so remote as last March, will be glad of one or two rectifications. The report in "The Times" had the air of being verbatim. A few sentences were Mr. Huxley own; the rest were more or less modified and misinterpreted by the reporter or sub-editor. Such are some of the freaks of rapid journalism. There are rather too frequent.

Mr. Huxley was made to say, for example, that Germany has all along taken the leading part so far as biology and medicine are concerned, and the largest share of the changes in medicine, so immense as to be almost incredible, has been due to Professor Virchow." What Mr. Huxley really said was that "a large share" was due really said was that "a large share of the prog-to Professor Virchow,-"a large share of the progress in biology as it bears on medicine." adds characteristically, "If I had used the words attributed to me, everybody would have laughed, Virchow included."

Nor did Mr. Huxley say, as he was reported to have said, that to the scientific work of the century the contribution from Germany had been greater than that of "all other nations." quoting this statement at the time I doubted the accuracy of the report; rightly and I may now quote what Mr. Huxley gays in his letter:

quote what Mr. Huxley gays in his letter:

"As to German scientific work, I was very careful to refer to what has been done elsewhere,—indeed, I spoke of what Virchow had himself said in his Royal Society paper with reference to other nations. I certainly did not say that Germany had done more than all the rest put together. But I did speak very strongly of the total amount of good solid work, in every study in which scientific method applies, which Germany has turned out in the last half century.

"Of course, the French don't like to hear of this. Up to the thirties they had the hegemony of European science, but it passed over to Germany about a generation before Sedan; a fact worth pondering."

Then Mr. Huxley adds, on the point how far England can claim to rival Germany:

"England has had, in every century, three or four men who could hold their own against the field. But in quantity—I mean of work of good quality—she has been nowhere sgainst Germany." To that extent the expression I gave of Mr

Huxley's views about the relative superiorities of England and Germany has to be modified. What follows has a deeper and more direct interest for

Americans,
"Thirty years hence it is not improbable that
the centre of scientific activity may be in the
United States."

If it be not, we may have to thank Mr. Glad-

stone for diverting it to England. In Mr. Huxley's words: "Or, if the 'pure Scotchman' succeeds in reducing Britain to the position of a third-rate power, our native capacity,

no longer drafted off into business and into poll-tics, may show itself in the scientific field." A very indirect way, surely, of conferring bless-

ings on the country he rules and "disciplines,"

but Mr. Gladstone has always been fond of indirect methods, and nobody can assert confidently that this may not be his ultimate aim. He may think that Empire is only a dream, and that the true greatness of England is to be found in pure intellectual effort; not in the arts of imperial government or of imperial statesmanship. The extreme circuitousness of the process by which such a result is to be brought about is no argument against the probability of its adoption by Mr. Gladstone. It may be doubted whether anybody has ever completely fathomed the mysterious workings of that mysterious mind. There are, however, in the lately published Souvenirs d'Alexie de Tocqueville, two passages very curiously illustrative of Mr. Gladstone, to whom Tocqueville certainly intended no reference when he wrote

them. The first relates to Dufaure: "Advocates at the bar can hardly escape from one of two habits. Either they accustom them-selves to plead a cause in which they do not be-lieve, or to convince themselves very readily of what they wish to argue. Dufaure was bouilt on this last model. The incentive of public opinion, this last model. The incentive of public opinion, or of his own passions or his own interest, would never have led him to embrace a cause he thought bad, but it made him wish to find it good, and that was often sufficient. His mind, naturally uncertain, ingenious, and subtle, turned him little by little in that direction, and he sometimes ended not only by believing in this bad cause, but by adopting it with enthusiasm. Many times have I been astonished to see him defend with such immense energies theories which he had accepted after long hesitation.

Could there be a truer account of Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward Home Rule? Yet Tocqueville was writing in 1850. Twenty-one years before Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Aberdeen, set out, with a lucid force seldom surpassed, the dangers and absurdities of the policy he was subsequently to adopt.

The second passage is an analysis of the character of Falloux :

"I don't know that in all my political caree "I don't know that in all my political carees
I ever met a man who belonged to a rarer
species. He possessed at the same time the two
qualities most essential to the management of
parties; at ardent conviction which impelled him
steadily forward and from which he allowed steadily forward and from which he allowed no disappointment or danger to turn him as de, and an intelligence as supple as it was solid, which applied to the execution of a single plan a prodigious variety and multiplicity of means. He was sincere in this sense, that he considered, as he often said, only his cause and not his private interest; yet he was, nevertheless, crafty, and the craft of a kind both unusual and extremely efficient. For he succeeded in blending the true with the false in his own belief before serving out this mixture to others; the only servet which out this mixture to others; the only secret which combines the advantages of since ity with the Jrantages of falsehood, and enables you to lead cently into the error you think useful those with whom you are associated, or those who

It is not to be expected that the American in either of these portraits. A belief in Mr. Gladstone's moral infallibility is of the essence of the idolatry which attends him. I do not ask anybody to accept Tocqueville as a prophet. only offer his vivid sketch to the contemplation, prayerful or otherwise, of Mr. Gladstone's hero-worshippers in this country whose disunion he once desired as ardently as he now desired the disunion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But I will also offer them a piece of contemporaneous testimony, bearing very directly on the peculiar form of infallibility which is supposed to belong to Mr. Parnell's great Convert or Pervert. I listened the other

'ay to a fresh analysis of him by one of his friends ol political supporters; a Radical, a Home Rulet, d heretofore, and to a great extent still, &

vout admirer. My friend was trying to explain to me the new condition of things in the House of Commons, and the new attitude of Mr. Gladstone. "We all." he said, "until within a very re-

ent period, regarded him as a great moral We never doubted that whatever he did he did from conscientious motives. not always understand how it was that he convinced himself so much, or by what processes he reached certain conclusions, but we were perfectly certain that he did in the first place convince himself before trying to convince others.

But then he paused, and began again. most of all. Never has the old man equalled his

performances of this session. Never has he seemed in such complete possession of all his marvellous powers; never so acute, never so ingenious, never has he made more admirable speeches, never led the House with such resource and tact. He is at bay. He fights almost single handed. But we have been slowly coming to see that he no longer cares much about the moral view. What he cares